

JAPAN ROUSED AGAINST U. S.

RESENTS UNION LABOR PLAN TO
BAR CHILDREN FROM SCHOOLS.

Bankers and Business Men Show Deep Feeling
Over Acts That They Regard as
Significant—Prompt Repudiation of
Anti-Japanese Sentiment Hoped For.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

TOKIO, Oct. 21.—It would be difficult to overestimate the gravity of the situation caused by the anti-Japanese feeling that has been voiced in the United States. During his nineteen years residence in this country THE SUN correspondent has never seen the Japanese press so agitated against the Americans. At a dinner last night attended by 150 prominent bankers and business men at the Imperial Hotel deep feeling was expressed that America should regard with indifference acts that are tantamount to a declaration of a racial war.

Little was said regarding the American protest against Japan's programme in Manchuria, the killing of Japanese sealers, the murder of the Japanese bank president in San Francisco, the attacks by John D. Rockefeller on Japan's commercial trickery, the Hawaiian exclusion policy, the public insults to Prof. Omori, and Congressman Kahn's war threats, all of which incidents have occurred within three months, but the exclusion of Japanese children from the public schools of California out this child loving nation to the quick.

There is evidence that the Government regards the situation as extremely serious. It has taken measures to calm the press and to discourage mass meetings that have been called to adopt retaliatory measures. The *Jiji Shimpō* prints a long anonymous article, which is known to emanate from a member of the Government, attempting to explain away the acts which have offended the Japanese. The Imperial Government recognizes that the opposition to the Japanese is now local, but opposition politicians hold that it is not a local manifestation, and they point out that the American authorities have taken decisive steps to define the relations between the two countries.

A prompt repudiation of the anti-Japanese sentiment by the United States at large is necessary to avert a crisis here that would result in the destruction of the historic friendly political, financial and commercial relations between the two nations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—What the Japanese have construed as wholesale exclusion of Japanese children from San Francisco schools is the recent agitation begun in that city for the more complete segregation of Japanese and Chinese in separate schools.

Some weeks ago the San Francisco Board of Education, acting under authority of a State statute, passed a resolution that all children of all Oriental descent should be excluded from public schools and compelled to attend a school which had been specially set aside for them at a place designated.

Notice was served on the principals of all schools in the city and last Monday the order became operative. While the Koreans and Chinese obeyed the mandate of the board, the Japanese almost as a unit refused to comply and have since kept their children at home. On Thursday they made a formal protest to the board.

Goroku Ikeda, representing the Japanese Consul, called attention to the hardship the plan would work on small children of people of his race who were endeavoring to obtain education that they might become good citizens.

He said it was an injustice and told the board that if the ruling was not reversed it would be tested in the courts on the ground that it was illegal discrimination. Dr. Johnson advanced six reasons why the action taken should be reconsidered. He said it was unjust, unwise, un-American, untimely, un-Christianlike and unfair.

He said he appeared before the board as the representative of the Interdenominational Mission Congress in session at Oakland and voiced the sentiments of 2,000 delegates who were in attendance. He told of his mission work and said that many of the Japanese were more desirable than those who came through Castle Garden from European ports.

Miss Margaret Lake also entered a strong protest. She did not object to the exclusion of young men from the schools, but insisted that children of school age should be permitted to attend schools in the locality where they live.

She also made the statement that only the best class of Japanese were permitted to come to this country and that their children would grow up and become good American citizens.

President Atkinson of the board, said the board had acted in good faith, and in setting aside schools exclusively for those of Asiatic descent believed it would be for their best interests. The matter was taken under advisement.

Before the fire a school was maintained exclusively for Chinese and Korean children, but Japanese children were allowed to attend any public school where there was room. Since the fire much prejudice against Japanese has been excited because they have moved into good residence districts and have succeeded in evicting the whites by paying higher rents.

This agitation against the Japanese was started by an organization calling itself the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, which draws its members largely from the labor unions and which advocates besides separate schools for Orientals the placing of Japanese laborers under the ban of the existing Chinese exclusion act.

Outside of San Francisco no discrimination against Oriental pupils has ever shown itself, nor has the system of separate schools for them been put into practice.

In the city of Oakland, which has the best school system of any city in California, Japanese 20 years old are received in the primary grades without question, and a large proportion of the foreign students at the University of California are Japanese, who are received without tuition and who escape the military drill required of others. The whole attitude of protest against Japanese in California and other Pacific Coast States has arisen from the results of the complete unification of all trades. Because the Japanese work on the railroads

and pick fruit for less than union wages the cry of coolie labor has been turned from the Chinese against them.

Throughout the interior valleys of California the Japanese have practically usurped the fruit picking field, because they work cheaper and are more reliable than white labor. The murder of the Japanese bank president in San Francisco, which seems to have been taken as having a significant international bearing by the Japanese at home, was one incident in the general rule of crime and disorder that has seized upon the ruined city. After the bank president was killed the thieves stole \$4,000 from the bank.

MR. CONNERS DREAMS ALOUD.

Visitation of a Headquarters Check Full of Typewriters and Business.

Chairman Connors of the Democratic State committee got this telegram yesterday from Edward H. Butler, one of the leading Republicans of Buffalo and the owner of a Republican newspaper of that town:

"New York papers state that you have abandoned work in this campaign. Is there any truth in this statement?"

Snatching up a telegraph blank, Mr. Connors sent this reply to Mr. Butler:

"New York papers are damned liars. This is only another of their lies. There was no abandonment of the Republican organization on election night. Hearst's election is a certainty."

To the reporters Mr. Connors declared with vehemence that he was being maligned when it was stated that there was no work being done at the Democratic State headquarters.

"We have a larger force of clerks and stenographers at work," he asserted loudly and in characteristic language. "I was employed by the Democratic State committee in the campaign two years ago. They work from 9 o'clock in the morning until midnight, too, and—"

"Where do you keep 'em hidden, Mr. Chairman?" interrupted one of the reporters. Mr. Connors relaxed once more into the silent and, for most of the hours of the day, the undiscoverable, head of the Democratic State committee.

CANADA TO INCREASE DUTIES.

Report That She Thus Hopes to Force American Factories Into Her Borders.

OTTAWA, Oct. 21.—It is stated on good authority that the tariff revision which is expected at the session of Parliament which opens next month will take the form of increased duties against the United States. Ministers are of the opinion that this would be a good stroke of policy in view of present conditions. It is asserted that a high maximum tariff will be applied in this direction and that little will be allowed to come into Canada except raw material.

It is expected this move will force Americans now casting long eyes on Canadian resources to build their factories on this side of the line, meaning the development of Canadian industries and more work for Canadians. It is pointed out that nearly \$1,000,000 worth of shoes is coming into Canada annually from American manufacturers in the States, even with the present duty on shoes. Lately many American firms have started Canadian branches, and the intention is to force more to do so or let profitable trade go.

ELECTION BOARD WORKS SUNDAY.

Never Had Such a Mass of Protests to Adjudicate On.

After a meeting which lasted until midnight on Saturday the Board of Elections adjourned to meet yesterday. The session yesterday began at 10 o'clock in the morning and lasted all day. It was not a public hearing which was held yesterday, the meeting being more in the nature of a conference, and those who came trudging through the rain to hear how this and that protest was going came in vain. They were not even let into the building.

President Voorhis had no statement to make concerning the meeting, but said that as all decisions on protests had to be made by to-morrow the board had found it necessary to put in some extra hours.

All previous records for protests have been broken this year, there being more than 150.

To-day the board will undertake to hold hearings on eighty of these protests.

FIREMEN INJURED.

Capt. Scanlon and Lieut. Devine Dragged From Wreck of Collapsed Shed.

A shed in the rear of the building 410-412 Third avenue, Brooklyn, which was on fire early yesterday morning, collapsed. Half dozen firemen who were at work on it went down. Their associates turned a stream of water on them to save them from the fire while others dragged them out of the wreckage.

Capt. John Scanlon and Lieut. William Devine of Engine 127 were both suffering from bruises and cuts. They were removed to Seney Hospital. The building and stock owned by Thomas Miller & Sons, metal and rag dealers, were damaged \$9,000.

\$100,000 GRAFT HUNT BEGUN.

San Francisco Citizens Employ Experts to Capture Official Boudiers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—Francis J. Heney, who convicted United States Senator Williams and others of land frauds in Oregon, has been retained to uncover municipal graft in San Francisco.

Backed with \$100,000, guaranteed by Rudolph Spreckels and to be collected, among citizens of San Francisco, Heney, assisted by William J. Burns, who has resigned from the United States Secret Service to work with Heney here, will undertake a campaign having for its object the prosecution of all who have been fettered on graft before and since the fire.

District Attorney Langdon made Heney a deputy in his office yesterday in order that he may proceed with official sanction.

Rudolph Spreckels has come to the front since the fire. He took charge of the refugee camps and in a week ended the soup kitchen graft and cleared camps of able bodied loafers.

Spreckels has been disgusted by the wholesale hoodlaming and inefficiency of the police, so he has guaranteed \$100,000 to hunt down the rascals.

ETURIA'S SAILS A DAY LATE.

The Cunard steamship Etruria, which was damaged in collision with the Minnehaha in the upper bay early on Saturday morning, remained at anchor off Tompkinsville making repairs to the hole in her overhang until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when she proceeded to sea. She will be repaired at Liverpool.

SOCIALISM, all newspapers: Whittier's Magazine, London Socialist Magazine.—Ad.

A MAGAZINE FOR THE BLIND.

WILLIAM ZIEGLER'S WIDOW SUPPLIES THE REQUIRED MONEY.

The Publication Will Contain Both News and Literature and Will Be Printed in Both Braille and New York Point—It Will Go to Beneficiaries Free.

A magazine for the blind, the first to be published in America and the second periodical of its kind in the world, is the benefaction for which Mrs. William Ziegler, widow of the late capitalist, has supplied the funds. Announcement of her charity was made yesterday by Walter G. Holmes of 1931 Broadway, into whose hands Mrs. Ziegler has given the task of launching the magazine and distributing it free to all of the 70,000 blind.

The limited number of books that have been printed in the raised characters are so expensive as to be beyond the reach of the thousands of poor folk whose poverty is made the more unbearable by the long night. The new magazine, which will be edited and printed here in New York, is designed to bring to these unfortunate a gleam of sunshine and a little succor from the long monotony of days that are not marked by the coming and the waning of the light.

It is the design of Mr. Holmes to set up his plant for the printing of raised characters here as soon as he can procure the necessary machinery. The magazine which he will turn out will be one containing the news of the day, short stories reprinted by permission of the leading periodicals, and contributions from the blind readers themselves. Letters from the inmates of the State blind asylums all over the country, telling of the work that is being done by the inmates of those institutions, of their ambitions and the tasks of their daily round, will be one of the leading features of the new *Ziegler Magazine for the Blind*.

The mechanical work attending the production of the periodical will be unique. There are two systems of type reading now in use among the blind people: the Braille and the New York point. Since no common typographical standard exists, the magazine will be printed in both types, so that every one who has had training in either may read.

The printing of a page for the blind is simpler than the production of the printed page for ordinary readers, since no stereotyping has to be done. Both the Braille and the New York point systems of alphabet for the blind are composed of characters derived from varying combinations of raised dots. Grouped in the several alignments, these combinations of dots represent each a letter of the alphabet and the finger tips of the blind slipping over the lines of bosses on the pages become the eyes of the reader. To prepare a printed page for the blind it is only necessary to operate a limited number of keys on a machine which records small holes on a very thin sheet of copper. Upon this finished copper plate the paper in a moist condition is pressed and each puncture leaves its raised imprint on the pulp. When dried this paper is the printed page.

The new magazine is to contain 100 pages, necessarily printed only on one side. The work on which it is printed will have to be heavier than ordinary magazine or book paper and the completed magazine will be bulky. Mr. Holmes says that the Government allows all books designed for the blind to pass through the mails without postage, so that the magazine may be sent even to Alaska or the Philippines without expense. But with the consideration of postage eliminated the cost of printing the new *Ziegler Magazine for the Blind* has been estimated by Mr. Holmes at \$30,000 annually.

Not all that are blind will be able to enjoy the good of Mrs. Ziegler's benefaction. Though every State has a school for the blind and there are many private institutions of charity where sightless ones are taught to read, many of the adult blind whose sight was destroyed in later years are without the power to trace the printed type intelligently. With the purpose of learning the names of those afflicted persons who do know how to read after their own ingenious manner Mr. Holmes has written to the bureau of education in Washington, asking that from the census reports the bureau furnish him with the lists of all the educated blind recorded in 1900. He already has the names of 8,000 blind who can read.

The idea of the new magazine came to a novel way. Mr. Holmes, who has a blind brother and who has taken great interest in the condition of the blind, wrote a communication to a New York paper some time ago calling attention to the fact that the needs of such unfortunate seemed to be generally overlooked in the distribution of charities. Mrs. Ziegler answered the communication with a letter of sympathy and then told him that she and her husband during his lifetime had often desired to do something for the comfort of the blind. Mr. Holmes suggested the magazine, the only counterpart of which is the *Hora Jucunda*, published in Edinburgh. His idea met with Mrs. Ziegler's instant approval and the new departure was financed by her.

The offices of the magazine are at 1931 Broadway. It is the request of Mr. Holmes that all persons knowing any blind people shall forward the names and addresses of such to the offices, in order that they may be put on the free subscription list. To those unfortunate who do not know how to read the alphabet for the blind a key to both the systems of typography to be used in the publication will be sent upon request.

A MISSISSIPPI LYNCHING.

Mob of 300 Takes Negro From Jail and Hangs Him.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 21.—Robert Clark, alias Dan Dove, a negro whose home was in Kansas City, Mo., was taken from the Mobile, Miss., jail, forty miles from Mobile, early to-day by a mob of 300 whites and hanged to a telegraph pole.

The body was discovered at daylight by Deputy Sheriffs H. W. Hinton and Dan Breland, who missed the prisoner from the jail when they went to feed him.

The mob organized about midnight. After they got the prisoner by breaking into the jail, which is a small wooden affair, the negro confessed that he had attempted to assault Mrs. Dixon and Mrs. Humphreys on Friday.

After all, Usher's the Scotch's that made the highball famous.—Ad.

You can get to-day in any of our stores three HIGGINS SAKATOGA CIGARS for 25 cents, worth 30 cents. Porto Rican made. UNITED CIGAR STORES CO.—Ad.

BANK OF FRANCE'S BIG OFFER.

Willing to Lend the Bank of England From \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 in Gold.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, Oct. 21.—A news agency here says it is enabled to state on the best authority that the directors of the Bank of France have intimated to the governor of the Bank of England their willingness to hold at the immediate disposal of the latter from six to eight million pounds sterling in gold.

SHAW SEES THE PRESIDENT.

They Probably Concerted Means to Help the Money Market.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, was in Washington to-day. He came from Scranton, Pa., where he spoke last night, by invitation of the President to discuss that feature of the President's message relating to currency legislation. He left Washington at midnight for New York to reenter the campaign and will probably not see the President again before he departs for Panama.

Secretary Shaw was questioned about the story that he had been called to Washington to devise means for meeting a possible stringency in the money market. He said that the President had sent for him, but for what purpose he declined to say. It is understood that most of the time of the conference was devoted to the President's forthcoming message and the recommendations to be made to Congress in the message and in Secretary Shaw's annual report regarding currency legislation.

Secretary Shaw declined to discuss the date of his retirement from the Cabinet or his plans after retiring. There is a report, regarded as authentic here, that he is to become the head of a trust company in New York city after leaving the Treasury Department.

In reference to the money market Mr. Shaw said he had no plans for its relief and no announcements to make at this time.

After his visit to the White House to-night Mr. Shaw was just as uncommunicative as he had been before he saw the President. He wouldn't talk about his business with Mr. Roosevelt or give any views about plans for relieving the money market. It is understood that he concedes that the action of the Bank of England in raising the discount rate on gold from 5 to 6 per cent, nullifies the Treasury policy of making deposits of public moneys in national banks to cover gold purchases abroad, the deposits being made on the day of purchase.

So, too, is it felt here that the President and Mr. Shaw discussed means of helping the money market to take the place of the gold engagement deposits. It was suggested to the secretary that this might be done by anticipating a 4 per cent. interest on bonds which will mature on July 1, 1907, or by depositing more public moneys in national banks, but he declined to furnish any information.

It is said that Mr. Shaw was in New York yesterday and that he was there also on Wednesday or Thursday of last week, but whom he saw or what he did has not been disclosed.

CONVINCED HUGHES WILL WIN.

The President Satisfied With the Political Situation in This State.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—President Roosevelt and his advisers have been following the campaign in New York with the keenest interest. They are now convinced, it is understood, that Charles E. Hughes will be elected Governor.

"We are getting better reports," said one high officer of the Administration. "Things are looking up now and we feel satisfied." The officer quoted would not go into particulars. He would not say from what the reports had been received, or upon what they were based. He merely said the reports from New York were better and that the Administration was satisfied that Hughes would defeat Hearst. The prominence of this man and his record for accurate forecasting make his views worthy of note.

That the election of Mr. Hughes will be followed by a boom for him for the President is the belief among political observers in Washington. One politician said to-day:

"While I am somewhat puzzled over the reports that come from New York, I look to see Mr. Hughes top Hearst by 150,000 votes. I cannot believe that Hearst will make any headway up the State. In the event of Mr. Hughes's election, which I regard as certain, the political situation, in so far as it has a bearing on the national campaign of 1908, will be materially changed. Hughes would have to be reckoned with. His work as insurance inquisitor is known and known favorably by the people of this country. That Mr. Hughes probed the insurance companies without fear or favor Mr. Hearst himself has testified in the strongest terms of commendation."

GOLUCHOWSKI RESIGNS.

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria May Be Succeeded by Count Mensdorff.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
VIENNA, Oct. 21.—The Emperor has accepted the resignation of Count Goluchowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial and Royal House. It is believed that Count Albert Mensdorff, now Austrian Ambassador to Great Britain, will succeed him.

NO BAIL FOR A. C. BABBITT.

Man Charged With Forgery of \$500,000 Sent Back to Police Headquarters.

Arthur C. Babbitt, who was arrested at the Hotel Navarre on Saturday night by Police Inspector McLaughlin, charged with uttering nearly \$500,000 of checks on the Mutual bank bearing the signature of Capt. William H. Wheeler of 66 West Fifty-first street, uncle of Babbitt's wife, declared to be forged, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Moss in the Jefferson market police court. Babbitt refused to say a word.

He was represented by Attorney Henry Goldsmith, who entered a general denial of the charges and demanded that the particulars setting forth exactly the charges on which Babbitt is held.

Walter T. Stern of Stern & Rushmore, attorneys for the complaining bank, asked that Babbitt be held in heavy bail. He wanted the figure set at at least \$20,000. Inspector McLaughlin, however, asked that Babbitt be remanded to Police Headquarters.

Magistrate Moss granted this request and Babbitt was sent back to Headquarters without bail. A hearing will be held to-day.

Stars and Stripes.

"The Stars and Stripes Forever" is one of the pieces that the Twenty-third Regiment Band will play at the Hearst meeting in Madison Square Garden to-night.

TOWING THROUGH HURRICANES

EL DORADO LOST EL VALLE TWICE ON THE WAY UP.

Managed Off Hatters to Pick Her Up Again on a Stormy Night, but Dropped Her for Good Off Seabright Yesterday—Tugs Go Down and Steer Her In.

There isn't a man jack of the crew of the Morgan Line steamship El Valle who will live long enough to forget the things that have happened to that vessel since she sailed from Galveston for this port on September 24. She came so near to the port of missing ships that they will all probably hold a thanksgiving service at the first opportunity.

The usual run from Galveston to New York is six days. It has been six and twenty since El Valle sailed and pretty nearly all that time she has had rough weather. She finally got within hailing distance of port, only to meet with backsets that kept her still longer away.

Towed here from New Orleans by El Dorado—or at least almost here, for El Dorado was compelled to let her go off Seabright yesterday—the steamer finished her long voyage in tow of a couple of general merchandise, valued at \$50,000, but she lay all yesterday at anchor off the Jersey coast because El Dorado was not able to get her into port.

El Valle had scarcely cleared the bar at Galveston on September 24 when she ran into a tropical hurricane and the seas were so big that nearly every one that came along made a clean breach of the decks. The crew was out of water much of the time and a particularly big sea on the 25th smashed the rudder. Capt. Patten managed to get a couple of spars over the side to act as a jury rudder and with this makeshift kept the ship's head to the wind and sea until the following day, when the Norwegian steamship Gotthard came along and towed her to Port Eads, where she arrived on October 1. It was not possible to make permanent repairs at New Orleans and so the line decided to send the steamer here in tow to go into drydock after she had discharged her cargo.

The job of towing was given to the steamship El Dorado of the same line, and the two vessels left Port Eads on October 11. Two eight inch hawsers were run from the towing ship to El Valle and made fast to a bridle arrangement at the bows. The hawsers had scarcely passed out of the mouth of the Mississippi River when along came a cyclone. But they had started and there was no turning back. All through the Gulf of Mexico and around Florida they fought their way through head seas as big as any the ship's officers had ever seen. In the Atlantic matters were worse if anything, and there wasn't a minute that the decks were not wet from stem to stern. The weather seemed to be the worst of the worst. The weather seemed, until Capt. Prescott of El Dorado thought at times that he would never get his tow to port.

Every one felt relieved when Hatters was rounded, but the worst was yet to come. It came off Barnegat light late on Saturday afternoon. The hawsers parted and El Valle was once more at the mercy of the seas. Getting a line to a ship at sea is no easy job at any time, and in rough weather after dark has settled down it is work to make the perspiration stand out on a skipper's forehead.

A small boat could not live in such a sea, and getting near enough to pass a small line from one vessel to the other was dangerous. El Valle attached a line to a float, threw the float overboard and then when the boat was out of sight the other vessel got the worse the weather seemed, until Capt. Prescott of El Dorado thought at times that he would never get his tow to port.

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CHURCH 150 YEARS OLD.

The Scotch Presbyterian Celebrates the Anniversary—Public Meeting Friday.

The Scotch Presbyterian Church at Ninety-sixth street and Central Park West, the second oldest church of the denomination in the country, celebrated yesterday its 150th anniversary. The Rev. David G. Wylie, the pastor, preached an appropriate sermon in the morning and gave a short history of the church.

The first church was a very small structure on Cedar street, which was replaced in 1828 by a large building. This building was used as a barracks by the Hessian troops during the Revolution. The third building was at Crosby and Grand streets, and in 1845 the congregation moved to Fourteenth street. It was in the Fourteenth street building that Dr. Briggs was tried for heresy. The present building was put up in 1894.

The church is noted for its long pastorate, there having been but six pastors in 150 years. The present pastor has been with the church fifteen years. It is estimated that during the 150 years of its history the church has contributed \$2,000,000 to religious objects.

On Friday evening a large public meeting will be held in the church, at which some of the best known ministers in the city will make addresses.

THE LARGEST AMERICAN FLAG.

It Will Be Hung in the Court of the Post Office Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The largest American flag in the world will be hung in the court of the Post Office Department as soon as the huge piece of bunting can be completed. It will be six feet long and will have a proportionate width. The material used will be American wool bunting and the cost will be about \$200. According to the measurements prescribed for the whole flag, each of the thirteen stripes will be almost three feet wide. The flag will exceed in size the banner which hangs in the court of the pension office and is said to be the largest flag in existence.

STEAMER FARWELL LOST.

Ran Aground in Storm at Cape Henry—Crew of 16 Rescued.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 21.—The steamship reported ashore at Cape Henry last night is the George Farwell, bound from St. Johns River, Fla., to New Haven, Conn., with a cargo of cypress lumber.

The crew of sixteen were rescued by the Cape Henry life saving station with the breeches buoy.

The vessel and cargo are owned by the J. C. Turner Cypress Lumber Company of New York. The vessel will be a total loss. Most of the cargo, valued at \$10,000, will be saved.

STEAMSHIP SUNK BY MINE.

All the Crew and 300 Passengers Go Down at Vladivostok With the Varyagin.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 21.—While the Russian steamer Varyagin was leaving Vladivostok yesterday she struck a floating mine and was so badly damaged by the explosion that followed that she sank in two minutes. She